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local area network server /ˌləʊk(ə)l ˈeəriə ˈnetwɜːk ˌsɜːvə/ *noun* a computer which runs a network operating system and controls the basic network operations. All the workstations in a LAN are connected to the central network server and users log onto it.

local bridge /ˌləʊk(ə)l ˈbrɪdʒ/ *noun* a bridge that links two local networks ○ *We use a local bridge to link the two LANs in the office.*

local bus /ˌləʊk(ə)l ˈbʌs/ *noun* a direct link or bus between a device and the processor; with no logic circuits or buffers or decoders in between ○ *The fastest expansion cards fit into this local bus connector.*

local declaration /ˌləʊk(ə)l ˈdeklə ˈreɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* the assignment of a variable that is only valid in a section of a computer program or structure

local drive /ˌləʊk(ə)l ˈdraɪv/ *noun* a disk drive that is physically attached to a computer, as opposed to a resource that is accessed across a network

local format storage /ˌləʊk(ə)l ˈfɔːmət ˈstɔːrɪdʒ/ *noun* a format stored as an empty form or repeated page in a terminal rather than being repeatedly transmitted

local memory /ˌləʊk(ə)l ˈmem(ə)ri/ *noun* a high speed RAM that is used instead of a hardware device to store bit streams or patterns

local mode /ˌləʊk(ə)l ˈmaʊd/ *noun* the operating state of a computer terminal that does not receive messages

local printer /ˌləʊk(ə)l ˈprɪntə/ *noun* a printer physically attached to a computer rather than a shared resource available on a network

LocalTalk /ˌləʊkəltɔːk/ a trade name for a network standard developed by Apple that defines the physical layer, i.e. the cabling system and connectors, used in Apple's AppleTalk network. The network transfers data at 230Kbits/second over unshielded twisted-pair cable.

local variable /ˌləʊk(ə)l ˈveəriəb(ə)l/ *noun* a variable which can only be accessed by certain routines in a certain section of a computer program

locate /ləʊˈkeɪt/ *verb* 1. to place or to set ○ *The computer is located in the main office building.* 2. to find ○ *Have you managed to locate the programming fault?*

location /ləʊˈkeɪʃ(ə)n/ *noun* a number or absolute address that specifies the point

in memory where a data word can be found and accessed

lock /lɒk/ *verb* to prevent access to a system or file □ **locking a file** the action of preventing any further writing to a file □ **to lock onto** to synchronise an internal clock with a received signal

lockdown /ˈlɒkdəʊn/ *noun* a procedure that prevents users of a computer network or intruders from the Internet from gaining access to files that are essential to the proper functioning of a computer system

lockout /ˈlɒkəʊt/ *noun* the process of preventing a user sending messages over a network by continuously transmitting data

lock up /ˌlɒk ˈʌp/ *noun* a faulty operating state of computer that cannot be recovered from without switching off the power (NOTE: A lock up can be caused by an infinite program loop or a deadly embrace.)

COMMENT: This can be caused by an infinite program loop or a deadly embrace.

log /lɒg/ *noun* a record of computer processing operations ■ *verb* 1. to record a series of actions □ **to log calls** to note all details of telephone calls made 2. to make a connection and start using a remote device such as a network server □ **to log in or log on** to enter various identification data, e.g. a password, usually by means of a terminal, to the central computer before accessing a program or data □ **to log off or log out** to enter a symbol or instruction at the end of a computing session to close all files and break the channel between the user's terminal and the main computer

log file /ˈlɒg faɪl/ *noun* (see also) 1. a file that contains a record of actions 2. (on a web server) a file that contains details of the visitors to a website, recorded automatically with the visitor's DNS address, the time and the name of the webpage that he or she viewed

logger /ˈlɒɡə/ *noun* a device which keeps a record of a series of actions

logging /ˈlɒɡɪŋ/ *noun* an input of data into a system

logging in /ˈlɒɡɪŋ ɪn/ *noun* the process of opening operations with a system

logging off /ˈlɒɡɪŋ ɒf/ *noun* the process of ending operations with a system

logging on /ˈlɒɡɪŋ ɒn/ *noun* same as logging in

logging out /ˈlɒɡɪŋ aʊt/ *noun* same as logging off

logic /ˈlɒdʒɪk/ *noun* 1. a mathematical treatment of formal logic operations such